

WAS DEFENSES ON LOCAL AFFAIRS

Suffrage and Representation
in Congress Before Feder-
ation of Citizens.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED
TO CONSIDER SUBJECTS

Changes in Form of Government De-
bated—Crusade for Cleaner
City Indorsed.

Widely divergent views on how the District should be governed, with expressions of opinion both for and against suffrage for the people of Washington, were heard at a meeting of the Federation of Citizens' Associations, held at the Chamber of Commerce last night. As a result of the discussion a committee composed of Alan Davis, Snowden Ashford, W. C. Cromwell, W. P. Crawford and C. C. Lancaster were named to consider the entire question and draw up a report. Suggestions were made that one Commissioner be elected by the people and that all three Commissioners should be allowed to speak in Congress; that a delegate to Congress be elected or appointed; that a governing body of commissioners of ten members be chosen, and that no change whatever in the present form of government for the District be made. Each of these proposals received some support.

The meeting was one of the most largely attended in the history of the Federation, and interest was general in the discussion of the proper form of government for the District. Practically all the delegates took an active part in the discussion, and a number of new suggestions were made which received careful attention.

Other Topics Discussed.
In addition to the municipal government discussion, the federation took up and discussed the establishment of public utilities commission for the District, the clean city campaign, the question of having all park sites bought on the half-and-half plan, Saturday half-holidays for the District, and other subjects.

Alan Davis of the Southeast Citizens' Association presented a plan of government which received much commendation and attention. His plan provided that the District Commissioners have the right to speak on the floor of the House and Senate on all matters affecting the District and to appear before committees of either house when District matters are under consideration. It also provided that "an amount equal to the annual revenue of the District be appropriated yearly by Congress from the United States Treasury and that this amount, with the District revenue, be allotted to the Commissioners annually for District purposes." The last provision of the plan was that the Engineer Commissioner and one civilian Commissioner be appointed by the President, and that the president of the board of Commissioners be elected by the people of the District.

President Edwards of the federation brought up the municipal government question by the suggestion for a plan made by a conference of citizens in 1909. This plan provided for a governor and five commissioners elected by the people and five commissioners elected by the President, all to serve for terms of three years.

C. C. Lancaster, one of the framers of this plan, declared that the question should be dropped. The scheme was only tentative, he said, and "should die a natural death."

Mr. Lancaster's position was criticized by W. P. Crawford of the Connecticut Avenue Citizens' Association, who said that the framers of the Constitution believed that the people of the District should have some voice in their government. If the people had a properly guarded right of suffrage, he said, he did not see how Congress could have any financial support. The change would simply mean, he said, that the people here would have charge of their own affairs, with which Congress has no time to bother.

Representation in Congress.
William McK. Clayton advocated the election of a delegate to represent the District to Congress. The discontent over the form of government here finds warm reception in Congress at the present time, he said. He declared that the power and influence of the Engineer Commissioner has steadily grown, and that although some of them have been good and some bad, he thought power should be limited strictly to engineering questions and projects. The civilian Commissioner should have more power, he said.

The Institute of Architects is opposed to any change in the present form of government here, according to John Den Ashford, who said that the federal and District governments are becoming more and more closely connected. Since the inauguration of President Roosevelt, he said, the Presidents have taken greater interest in the affairs of the city. He also declared that Congress would not make appropriations for the city by a municipal government.

E. W. Oyater said he believed a very large number of the people of the District desire a change in the form of government. Various bodies of men have advocated a change, he said.

The fathers of the country showed they believed in a form of local self-government for the District by their actions and words, he said, and many eminent constitutional lawyers have shown that Congress has the right to delegate the power of local self-government here to others. It is a great mistake, he said, to argue that the failure of the former local District government has proved that here cannot govern themselves properly.

George Evans of the West End Citizens' Association opposed suffrage for the District, and W. L. Cromwell of the Potomac Citizens' Association said that the need for some change in the form of government here is in the air. The half-and-half principle should be maintained, he declared. W. H. Richardson of the Benning Association was of the opinion a delegate to Congress should be elected, or that the President be always on hand to care for the interests of the District.

Favors Half-and-Half System.
E. F. Collyard, chairman of the committee on legislation, brought in a favorable report on a resolution presented from the Randie Highlands Citizens' Association providing that the half-and-half principle be maintained, and that all sections of the District be treated alike on such matters. The resolution was adopted by the federation. The Randie Highlands association called the cost of some park sites in its neighborhood and the owners of abutting property.

William McK. Clayton, chairman of the committee on the public utilities commission, was complimented for his efforts in getting the commission established. W. H. Richardson brought in a resolution praising Mr. Clayton and expressing gratification over the forming of the commission. The resolution was passed by unanimous vote.

A protest from the Piney Branch Association against the location of a municipal hospital on the present site of the tuberculosis hospital was received. The association proposed that the present site be sold, and that both the proposed municipal hospital and the present tuberculosis hospital be established on the Occoquan site. The Piney

Branch Association also brought in a resolution advocating the changing of the building regulations to prevent the erection of a stable for more than two horses or a garage for more than two automobiles without the consent of three-fourths of the holders of property located within 200 feet of the proposed location. It also presented a resolution providing that public school houses be utilized as social centers. All of these resolutions were referred to committees.

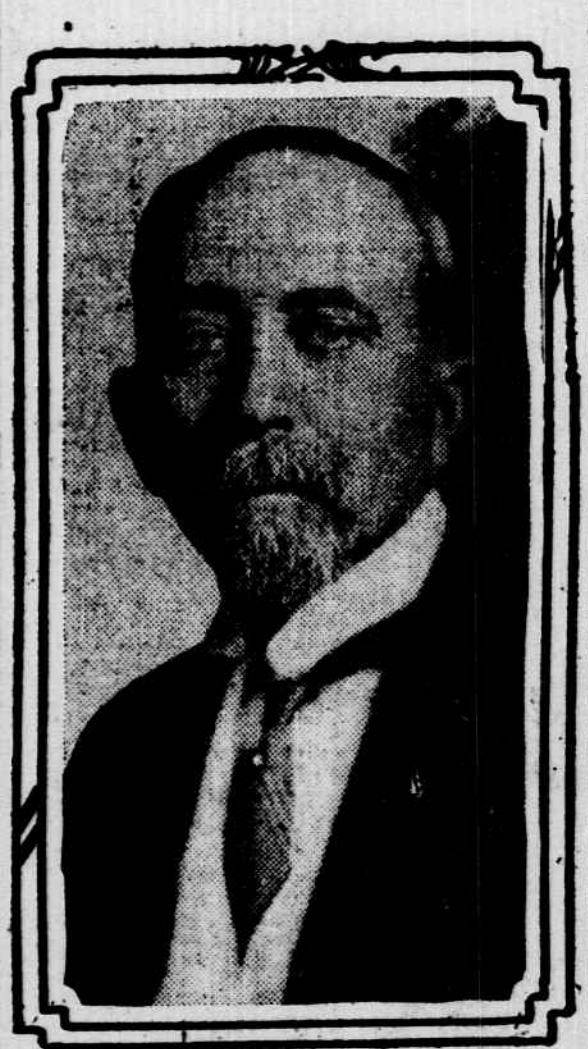
Clean City Program Explained.

The clean city campaign inaugurated by The Star was explained by W. H. Richardson, chairman of the clean city committee and of the public health committee of the federation. Practically all public-spirited organizations in the District have endorsed the campaign, he said, and the District Commissioners and other District officials are co-operating heartily. Dr. Davidson, superintendent of the District schools, he declared, is giving every possible assistance to the work of the committee, and there is every prospect that the movement will be a great success. Everything indicates that the campaign will work great good to the city, he said. In closing, he asked for the hearty co-operation of all members of the federation and of their citizens' associations.

The next meeting of the federation, it was announced, will be the final one of the present season.

T. F. DAWSON GETS BERTH

Newspaper Correspondent Is
Made Executive Clerk of
the Senate.



THOMAS F. DAWSON.
Executive clerk U. S. Senate.

Thomas F. Dawson, one of the most widely known members of the Washington corps of correspondents, and a member of the Associated Press staff, has been appointed executive clerk of the Senate. "Col." Dawson, as he is familiarly known to his friends, came to Washington from Colorado, and served for a number of years as the secretary of former Senator Teller of that state.

Mr. Dawson has known intimately many Senators during the last two decades, and has been given their confidence on many matters of importance. It was because of his wide acquaintance with the Senate that he has been of particular value as a news gatherer. One of his duties at the Senate was to report the executive sessions of the Senate, which are held behind closed doors.

Mr. Dawson still retains his interest in Colorado, where he is a ranch owner.

PIGEON-FLYING CONTEST.

Race Arranged Which Arouses Interest Among English Sports.
Foreign Correspondence of The Star.

LONDON, March 27, 1913.—A parliamentary sports contest of an entirely novel description, which will undoubtedly arouse interest of the keenest character, has been arranged between Handel Booth, M. P. for Pontefract, and Percy Hingworth, chief liberal whip and M. P. for Shipley.

Pigeon flying is wonderfully popular in both districts, and Handel Booth challenged Mr. Hingworth for a race between birds from the two constituencies. Mr. Hingworth, a keen pigeon fancier, promptly accepted, and the general arrangements have already been made. Sixty birds from each loft are to be released in Palace Yard, and prizes of \$75, \$50 and \$25 will be offered for those first home, a time allowance being made for the difference in the distances to the two places. The contest is to take place in July.

Great enthusiasm in the event has been aroused among the workmen of the two divisions, and birds are already being prepared.

CREAM, MILK AND TYPHOID, Etc.

Many epidemics of typhoid have been traced to raw milk (Kober).
In the typhoid epidemic of Cassel in 1909 over 300 cases within 10 days, only those who drank raw milk contracted the disease (Felleman).
In hospitals where a change was made from raw to properly pasteurized milk typhoid conditions immediately improved and the mortality rate decreased (Edsall).

Typhoid is less frequent in countries where little raw milk is used (Bierlin).

It has been found that among nations from raw to properly pasteurized milk typhoid conditions immediately improved and the mortality rate decreased (Edsall).

Milk trusts and others have spread the reports that pasteurizing was harmful to the health of infants, and that raw milk was better (Schroeder).
In Japan, where little cow's milk is used, scarlet fever is practically unknown (Hail).

Milk trusts and others have spread the reports that pasteurizing was harmful to the health of infants, and that raw milk was better (Schroeder).

Properly pasteurizing means heating to 160 degrees Fahrenheit for twenty minutes. Home pasteurizing is just as efficient. Commercial pasteurizing is unreliable.

MORAL:
Either buy only properly pasteurized milk and cream or home-pasteurize it by bringing it to 160 degrees Fahrenheit and keep cold and covered until used.

Society for Prevention of Sickness
E. BERLINER, Secretary.

DEMOCRATS FACE TARIFF PROBLEM

(Continued from First Page.)

root of Wisconsin, have declared they will vote for Minority Leader Mann for Speaker, and at the same time support the progressive policies of President Wilson as long as he keeps on the track which he has outlined up to date.

Tariff Bill Goes to Printer
Minus Any Changes Despite
Protest Against Free Sugar

The compromise on the sugar schedule in the tariff bill offered by President Wilson, whereby the duty should be 1 cent a pound for three years and then free sugar was adopted yesterday at a meeting of the American Cane Growers' Association in New Orleans.

If the Louisiana cane growers predicted the ruin of the sugar industry if the President persisted in his determination to remove all duty from sugar.

Offer a Compromise.

In turn they offered as a compromise that 1 cent a pound duty be placed on sugar for three years, without the proviso that sugar should be free at the end of that period. If at the expiration of that time it was deemed wise to put sugar on the free list Congress could take this step just as well as it could at present, they contended. The President would be able to insist just as strongly at the end of three years that sugar should be free as he can now, they said, and in the meantime he would be able to investigate the claim that a great industry would be ruined by the removal of all duty.

The delegation conferred with the President for an hour, but he gave no indication as to whether he would consider their proposed compromise.

Underwood Sees Wilson.

Representative Underwood, chairman of the House ways and means committee, arrived at the White House just after the Louisiana cane growers left, bringing with him a copy of the completed tariff bill to receive the President's final approval. The President and Mr. Underwood discussed briefly the proposed compromise on the sugar schedule, but it is understood that no change was made in the bill. Mr. Underwood took the bill to the government printing office himself last evening and it will be ready for the consideration of the democratic members of the Senate tomorrow when they meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Senators stated last night that it would be impossible to determine the outcome of the fight on free sugar and free wool until the senators from Louisiana and those democratic senators from the great wool-producing states had been heard from finally. If four democratic senators should decide to vote against free sugar and free wool and the whole republican strength of the Senate be thrown with them, it would be impossible to pass free sugar, and free wool in the Senate. The vote would then stand 49 to 49 against free sugar and free wool.

Alliance Seems Probable.

A democratic leader was asked whether the sugar state democrats and the wool state democrats had formed an alliance to fight free sugar and free wool. "I do not know," was the reply, "but in a fight of this kind such would seem to be the natural course."

Ohio and Montana would be two of the states most affected by putting free wool in the tariff law. Ohio has one democratic senator and Montana has one. Whether four or five democratic senators will be willing to stand out against the United front of a democratic House, a democratic President and the rest of their democratic colleagues in the Senate remains to be seen, and upon this hinges the final outcome of the fight.

The majority members of the Senate finance committee are doing all in their power to bring about harmonious action on the tariff bill.

Reductions All Along Line.

The democratic tariff bill which will be laid before the House this week provides considerable reductions all along the line, it was authoritatively stated last night. This fact, it was said, is the strongest feature of the measure looking toward harmonious action by the democrats in the Senate, where it is admitted the bill will be subjected to the greatest criticism. The senators representing states where raw materials and farm products are produced will be more ready to agree to placing these products on the free list, or to large reductions in the tariff, because the manufacturers' articles which are used by the producers of these raw materials and farm products also will bear many reductions in tariff.

With such articles as wool, leather, steel rails, lumber, flour and meats on the free list and sugar tentatively on the free list, it was admitted in the case, the democratic tariff bill promises to make the greatest cut in the tariff in the history of tariff legislation. The duty on rice has been cut one-half in the bill. Wheat, oats, rye, barley, cattle and other farm products have been cut one-half or more than one-half by the bill.

On the other hand, the cuts in rates on manufactured articles range from 25 to 30 per cent, and this all down the line.

Tobacco Rates Increased.

There are two schedules, however, which are exceptions. In them there have been no cuts. They are tobacco and whisky. In fact, there have been some slight increases in rates on tobacco. The democratic argument is that these articles are to be considered as luxuries, and the duties upon these articles are for revenue. However, the producers of tobacco and whisky will receive strong protection from these rates.

While the new tariff law will take effect at midnight of June 30, the income tax feature of it will be effective for the calendar year 1913 and 1914. This will be in line with the present scheme of assessment of the corporation tax, assessable on a calendar-year basis, so as to accord with the methods of the business organizations with whose accounts it deals. The exemptions in the income tax law, amounting to \$4,000 minimum income limit as to persons, will be mainly, if not almost entirely, confined to religious and charitable institutions.

Knights of Columbus Voting Contests Remain Open Until May 31.

The knights which has been held for the last two weeks by the Knights of Columbus closed last night, although two of the voting contests, the grand knight and scholarship contests, will not close until May 31. The scholarship contest is open to all children, Catholics and non-Catholics, who have reached the age of ten years.

The winner of the Catholic University scholarship must have an equivalent to a high school education. The scholars for boys are: Complete course at Catholic University, St. John's and Immaculate Conception, Holy Cross and St. Cecilia's Academy, Holy Cross and the Immaculate Conception.

Dramas in Missouri.
From the Brookfield (Mo.) Argus.

"The Bohemian Girl" played to standing room tonight. Blanche Morrison is fine. Whirlwind acrobats are wonderful. All good singers. Used six horses, geese, chickens, dogs, monkeys, etc.; in fact, the menagerie made the theater stage look like old Noah's ark.

The eastern shore lodges of the Order of United American Mechanics held a rally and street parade at Salisbury, Md. Nearly 400 members from fourteen lodges took part in the exercises.

Wilson Told Removal of Duty From Sugar Will Mean Disaster.
SAN JUAN, P. R., April 5.—The Porto Rican Commerce Association has sent a telegram to President Wilson, in which it is declared that the removal of the sugar tariff will mean disaster to that industry in the Island of Porto

WAIL FROM PORTO RICO.

WILSON TOLD REMOVAL OF DUTY FROM SUGAR WILL MEAN DISASTER.

WILSON TOLD REMOVAL OF DUTY FROM SUGAR WILL MEAN DISASTER.

OPEN 8 A.M.

W. B. Moses & Sons

CLOSE 6 P.M.

No Better Time Than Now to Buy

Prompt Service and Delivery Assured at This Season of Year

WHEN YOU HEAR people saying that "trade is quiet" you can set it down as the best possible time to make your purchases. Even with our large staff of trained salesmen it is sometimes difficult AT RUSH SEASON to wait on our customers on the moment, and deliveries are often somewhat delayed in spite of our best efforts.

During the spring and summer full our working force is substantially the same, which enables us to assure our patrons—as we endeavor at all times to do—the best possible service and immediate deliveries.

JUST NOW EVERY department of the store IS FILLED to overflowing with most exceptional bargains in Furniture, Household Linens, Curtains and Draperies, Kitchen Needs, Rugs and Mattings, Summer Furniture, Floor Coverings, etc., etc.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN SPECIALS--MONDAY MORNING

50 pieces All-pure-linen Crash; red and blue border. 10c
Was 15c. Now, yard.....
40 pieces Fine Quality All-pure-linen Glass Toweling. Was 18c. Now, yard..... 12½c
70 pairs Fine Hemstitched All-pure-linen Sheets; 72x96. Were \$5.00. Now, pair..... \$3.50
48 pairs Fine Linen Hemstitched Sheets; 90x96. Were \$6.00. Now, pair..... \$4.00
15 dozen Bureau Scarfs, hemstitched edge, cut-out designs in centers; size 18x54. Each..... 50c



1913 Baby Carriages

Every mother takes a special pride in the Baby Carriage, and we take pride in showing the prettiest as well as the best makes of Carriages produced at home and abroad. There are many marvels of richness and originality in our large stock. Dainty creations in reed, with pretty upholsteries, in endless variety.

Prices, \$5.00 to \$50.00

Curtains and Portieres

We are showing an exceptionally fine selection of Summer Portieres and Window Curtains of homespun crash, with colored stenciled borders.

These borders are put on in oil colors and are very durable, cleaning perfectly without fading.

We also have a large selection of Cretonne Curtains in all the leading shades.

Loose Furniture Covers

Besides protecting the furniture, Loose Covers afford coolness in summer, which recommends them. They are the only alternative against the warmth of the rich upholsteries of heavy furniture.

We take special care to make our Loose Covers fit. They show off the lines of a piece as clean cut almost as if the piece was uncovered.

We are showing a most complete line of the Newest Cretonnes, Dimities, Cotton Damask, Linens for this work. Estimates gladly furnished.



Fine Gold Mirrors

50c on the Dollar

These are all desirable pieces for decorative use. The mirrors are of all popular sizes, ranging in price from

\$1.50 to \$16.50

Designs Are Very Attractive



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OUR STANDARD DESK
IS THE
BEST DESK VALUE
IN THE WORLD

Fireproof Storage

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W. B. MOSES & SONS

F AND ELEVENTH STREETS

Latest Wall Papers

Interior Decorating

SCOUT TAGGERS

GET OVER \$3,000

Washington Shows Approval
of Organization by Its
Contributions.

FUNDS ARE SUFFICIENT
TO LAST ONE YEAR

District C Is Victor, Raising More
Than \$781—Counting of Money
Proves Big Task.

The Boy Scout organization of the District of Columbia is richer by more than \$3,000 today as the result of the tag day conducted yesterday. This means that the activities of the local scout council can go on without interruption for another year, as the amount of money raised is sufficient to defray the necessary operating expenses of the organization.

The tag day was the second held in Washington for the benefit of the Boy Scouts. Last year it raised on the Boy Scout tag day and as a result only a lit-

tle more than \$1,000 was raised. Yesterday was an ideal day, and the returns clearly indicated that the Washington public approves of the organization.

Boy Scouts' Division Leads.

The Scouts who operated under the supervision of Scout Master Vernon Bailey sold the greatest number of tags, the \$817. The largest individual sale made during the day was that of Kenneth Livingston, son of Colin H. Livingston, who is president of the national Boy Scout organization. He sold \$39.30 worth of tags.

It probably will be several days before the exact amount of money raised can be determined, but the boys' fund is expected to make their returns last night, but will do so tomorrow morning. Returns were not received from several of the playgrounds where tags were sold.

Counting a Big Task.

The counting of the money proved to be a big task, as most of the returns were made in dimes and nickels. Shortly after 7 o'clock the money began to arrive at the scout headquarters, and it was not until nearly midnight that the several packs of coins were counted. The work was done by fifteen or more scoutmasters and assistant scoutmasters under the supervision of Assistant Scout Commissioner Frank C. Wood.

The first returns totaled were those of the district which included the outlying sections of the city. This district, "tagged" under the direction of Scoutmaster J. V. Hyde of Troop No. 45, made a return of \$311.27.

The district supervised by Scoutmaster C. N. Jenkins, which had its headquarters at the store of Saks & Co., made a return of \$412.67.

The district, which included the north-east section of the city made a return of

Handsome Tables & Desks IN EARLY ENGLISH

Such bargains as we are now offering in this beautiful old English style of oak finish have rarely been seen anywhere. Each piece is of an exquisite design, and in the lot you are sure to find the very table you are looking for.

In the early English oak, round, square, oblong and fancy shapes, and almost any likely size, have been thus reduced:

Were	Now	Were	Now	Were	Now
\$5.50	\$3.50	\$8.00	\$5.75	\$15.00	\$8.75
5.00	2.20	22.50	13.50	28.00	14.00
9.50	5.60	26.00	15.00	40.00	20.50
50.00	25.00				

And many others.

When it was announced that Division B, which had its headquarters at 916 New York avenue north-west, had made a return of \$795.30 every one at the scout headquarters thought the high mark for returns had been set. This district operated under the supervision of Scoutmaster H. A. Piller, about eighty boys being engaged in "tagging."

District C, which "tagged" under the direction of Scoutmaster Vernon Bailey, was adjudged the winner, however, when it turned in \$817. The scouts who operated in this district were assigned along F street and Pennsylvania avenue, where the opportunities to make sales were greater than in other localities. The headquarters was at 1314 F street.

The scouts who sold tags under the direction of Scoutmaster George H. Ashley sold \$481.91 worth. This division included the Y. M. C. A. scouts and members of other troops. They made their headquarters in the boys' department of the Y. M. C. A.

PRAYS IN WITNESS BOX.

Englishman Fails, However, to Prevent Fining of His Son.

Foreign Correspondence of The Star.

LONDON, March 26, 1913. John Busby, an elderly man, startled the Godalming police court recently by uttering loud prayers in the witness box.

His son, William Busby, was the defendant in a horse cruelty case, and Mr. Busby, senior, gave evidence for the defense. Instead of taking the oath he clasped his hands together and, with upturned face, prayed: "Help me, speak

the truth and nothing but the truth according to the law of righteousness."

Later he again prayed loudly: "Thou knowest of the perjury I have committed here this day. Amen."

Despite his prayers his son was fined \$25 and costs.

OWL PLAYS THE PIANO.

Foreign Correspondence of The Star.

LONDON, March 23, 1913. Hearing the notes of his piano struck, first up the keys and then down, Ernst Lemmy of Peterborough peeped through the open door and discovered that the player was his pet owl. The owl would step on a key and then listen attentively to the sound.

It tried another and another, and seemed highly pleased with the noise it was making. When it got to the upper end of the piano and found it was only the black and white keys which sounded it started back again and sounded all the notes until it reached the last in the bass.

A Neighbor's View.
From London Punch.

Three young gentlemen of the Bowery have got themselves into trouble in New York by shooting a man they were not hired to shoot. This kind of gratuitous outrage is always sternly repressed by the New York police.

The Grove Presbyterian Church, near Aberdeen, Md., will be dedicated April 12. All of the churches in the vicinity will be closed on that day and the rain-lusters will take part in the dedication services.